The *New-Haven* Gazette, *and the* Connecticut *Magazine.*

(VOL. I.) Thurſday, *January* 18, M.DCC.LXXXVII. (No 48.)

NON SIBI SED TOTO GENITOS SE CREDERE MUNDO.

NEW-HAVEN: Publiſhed by MEIGS & DANA, at the South Corner of the Green, fronting the Market. *Price 9ſ. per Ann*

TO THE PUBLIC.

IT has been the opinion of many learned as well as ignorant people, that a republican government was the moſt deſirable, ſafe and happy for the great body of a people. On this principle (true or falſe) was the late war taken up, and carried on in America: and when crowned with ſucceſs, we hoped to taſte the ſweets of civil and religious liberty; although every perſon who thinks properly of the intrigues and ambition of the human mind, muſt expect that it will be attended with jealouſy and watchfulneſs, otherwiſe they will be ſtolen from us by art and cunning.

I have been a ſpectator of the political exhibitions in the public papers of this ſtate: and amongſt other things, have obſerved ſeveral pieces which diſcover, either by ſatyric wit, or Hudibraſtic ſarcaſm, that the authors wiſh to bring every branch of republican government into contempt: and in ſome inſtances where their arts have failed, where their arguments have proved too light, by which they have been diſappointed in their views, have deſcended ſo far below the dignity of civiliſed gentlemen, as to undertake to proſtitute their learning, their wit, and the preſs, to the mean purpoſes of ſatyriſing, not the arguments (which they could not by fair reaſoning anſwer) but the places of abode, and (to uſe the celebrated poet's expreſſion), the Paunch, the viſage and the natural ſhape of the perſons who had fortitude enough to act their parts faithfully in oppoſition to them. This I am ſenſible deſerves no other anſwer than ſilence and neglect, as every candid obſerver will judge, whether ſuch authors do not merit the ſcorn and command the reſentment of every friend to humanity and lover of civility.

But when it appears (as in the Connecticut Magazine, *No. 40.), that ſome perſon under the ſignature of CATO, has the audacity to hold up to public view, that Connecticut has declared to the world, that ſhe will conſider herſelf detached from that union which ſhe has pledged her faith to ſupport and defend, that ſhe renounces all claims to national veracity and honour, and that ſhe will defraud with an open and unbluſhing countenance, her lawful creditors; that the requiſitions of Congreſs are vilely ſacrificed to the arts of a deteſtable and deſigning faction; and that there is but a virtuous few in the ſtate, claiming to be amongſt the patriotic and wiſe, whoſe voice is too gentle to be heard &c. proclaiming in the public papers. (becauſe it could not be otherwiſe known), that to his ſide belongs the Learning, the Wealth and Virtue of the ſtate; boaſting that many have ſuffered the ſarcaſtic ſeverity of wit, &c. undertaking as a patriot and friend to the public to point out a particular character as being an obnoxious, ignorant author of the impolitic, unjuſt and unfederal meaſures aſſented to by both houſes of aſſembly, (pretending to have full knowledge of his heart) inſinuates, yea, has the* politeneſs *to ſay, that he is the perſon who in a former ſeſſion, took an active part in oppoſing the requiſitions of Congreſs on the ſubject of an impoſt, who with a duplicity inſeparable from a diſhoneſt heart, when he perceived himſelf incapable of effecting his purpoſe, diſowned uniformly in private converſation, the ſuffrage he had given in the houſe &c. warning the people to be no longer deluded by the pretenſions of* that man, *inviting them to place their confidence in thoſe who by their abilities and known integrity are worthy of it, (whoſe gifts by the bye have been concealed from the public eye, otherwiſe they would not have occaſion to beg the confidence of the people in the public papers) It ſeems when ſuch groſs miſrepreſentations are publiſhed, tending to diſcord, that the public ought to be informed, that after the report of the committee was accepted by both houſes of Aſſembly, acknowledging the debt of five pence on the pound in hard money, and ten pence on the pound in certificates for intereſt from the loan-office, by which the debt to the United States was fully acknowledged. The time of payment was the next and only thing to be determined, and after many ſerious and candid debates on the ſubject, it appeared that the arrearages of rates now lying on the people, the ſcarcity of proviſions and money at this time, rendered it impoſſible to collect a new tax if laid; and would tend to diſcourage even thoſe who were uſing their utmoſt endeavours to pay.*

Therefore it was thought by both houſes of aſſembly, that the juſtice

the part of the United States, acknowledging the loan of the money in purſuance of the reſolves of Congreſs of the 21ſt of October laſt, and ſtipulating the period of redemption, with an intereſt of ſix per cent per annum 'till paid, computed from the date of the firſt depoſit. And for the greater convenience of the lenders, they ſhall receive the amount of their reſpective ſubſcriptions in certificates of the following denomination, according to their option.

In certificates of	1000	Dollars each.
	500	
	400	
	300	
	200	
	100	

5th. The period of redemption of the principal ſum ſubſcribed to the above loan, ſhall be on the laſt day of December, 1788; and the ſame ſhall be paid in gold or ſilver coin, to the parties or their legal repreſentatives. *Provided always*, That a right be reſerved to the United States, of paying off the ſame at any period ſubſequent to the laſt day of December, 1787, giving public notification of ſuch their intention throughout the ſeveral States, at leaſt one month previous thereto.

6th. To enſure the reimburſement of the capital to the reſpective ſubſcribers, the Commiſſioners of the Board of Treaſury engage, that as they ſhall be able from time to time to aſcertain the ſubſcriptions made in the ſeveral States, they will draw warrants in purſuance of the preſent requiſition, on the reſpective receivers of taxes, for the whole amount of the ſums ſubſcribed in the States; and that the ſame ſhall at no time thereafter enter into the general diſburſements of the treaſury, but ſhall be punctually and diſtinctly appropriated for the redemption of the principal and intereſt of the monies ſubſcribed to the preſent loan.

IN WITNESS whereof, we have hereunto ſet our hands, and affixed the Seal of office, this 23d day of November, 1786, *by virtue of the powers in us veſted by an act of the United States in Congreſs, of the 21ſt October*, 1786.

L. S.

SAMUEL OSGOOD,
WALTER LIVINGSTON,
ARTHUR LEE,
} Commiſſioners of the Board of Treaſury.

United States Loan-Office.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

Hartford, Dec. 20, 1786.

PUBlic Notice is hereby given, that a Subſcription Book for Loans, agreeably to the foregoing Reſolves and Conditions, is now opened at this Office.

WILLIAM IMLAY, Commiſſioner of the Loan-Office.

(46—3w.)

(From the Maſſachuſetts Centinel)

PROCESSION.

ON Thurſday laſt expired—a victim to a variety of diſorders, as related by its Editor, but particularly one, contracted almoſt from its firſt exiſtence—The EXCHANGE ADVERTISER.—Reader—contemplate on the all-ſubduing *power* of the ghaſtly monarch, for in the preſent inſtace of mortality—the *fertile wit of Pompoſo*—the *laboured irony of Barebones*——the *fire* of the old and the *ſmoke* of the new Heroes of the *Weekly Chronicle* adminiſtered ſolely for its relief, and the kind ſolicitude of the phiſicians which attended the deceaſed through every ſtage of its ſickneſs to ſave it, could not avail——it expired—an irreparable loſs to *dullneſs*, *envy* and its other kindred friends. The following is ſaid to be the order of the proceſſion obſerved at the funeral.

Twenty-four Printer's D—ls with *proof-ſheet* torches.

Four journeymen with Kettle-Drums,

The *Ghoſts* of

The Independent Ledger—Hampſhire Herald——American Journal---Plymouth Gazette

and

The ſleeping Spirit of the *Maſſachuſetts Spy*,

in white,

Bearers. THE BODY. Bearers

Barebones,

Pompoſo in a gown andcaſſock,

The *Captain* and other Scribblers two and two, chauntig a ſolemn dirge,

"*All our hopes of glory fled*" &c

The Boſton Gazette and Continental Journal, in weepers, with bannners inſcribed

"*Be ye alſo ready*, &c.

[The following will alſo attend the proceſſion—but not as relatives]

The *Worceſter Magazine*,

The *Maſſ. Centinel* and *Maſſ. Gazette*,

The *Independent Chronicle*,

The *American Herald* and the *Salem Mercury*,

The *Eſſex Journal* and *Cumberland Gazette*.

The *Hampſhire Gazette*.

Book-Binders anb Bookſellers.

A Train of ſympathizing Spectators, &c. &c.

Which will cloſe the proceſſion.

ANECDOTE of the late Count O'Rourke.

WHEN the Count was an officer in the Ruſſian ſervice, he was commanded to ſtorm the city of Berlin, which he actually laid under contribution. As ſoon as the war was concluded, the King of Pruſſia, who could allow merit in an officer and an enemy, invited him to come to his court in the very city which he had attacked. The Count accepted the invitation; he happened during his reſidence in that capital, to dine, where one of the company was making remarks on the keenneſs of his appetite, whilſt he was buſy in indulging its cravings. During dinner he perceived the ſneers directed againſt him, but was calm enough not to ſeem to notice them until he had eat a hearty meal: he then called upon the gentleman who had diverted himſelf at his expenſe to follow him out: "Sir (ſays he) you have taken particular notice that I had a good ſtomach for eating: I want to convince you now that I have as good a one for fighting." They went out and drew their ſwords; the Count's antagoniſt fell after a few paſſes, and died of his wounds. The King learned the whole affair circumſtantially, and finding that a perſon to whom he had pledged the laws of hoſpitality, by his own invitation, had received an indignity unbecoming a gentleman and a ſoldier, he ordered the affair to reſt, without any further enquiry.

ANECDOTE.

From a Dublin Paper.

A Decent looking man, a few days ſince, accoſted a gentleman in Colledge Green, and requeſted he would give him ſome charity in ſilver, as his refuſal would compel him to do an act extremely diſagreeable to himſelf. The gentleman, being apprehenſive that the unfortunate wretch was inclined to commit an act of ſuicide, gave him half a crown—and (ſaid he) "you unfortunate man, what did you intend to do with yourſelf?" "Sir, (replied the mendicant) I muſt have gone to work—the moſt diſagreeable lot that could fall to a man brought up in idleneſs."

A taylor having a quarrel with a fellow in the ſtreet, was obſerved to expreſs himſelf in the following terms:—I'll *trim* him a dog. I'll ſtick in his *ſkirts*, I'll pick a *hole* in his *coat*, a ſcoundrel; gentlemen, I dont value him a *button*, not a *ſhred*. I'll bring it to a *ſuit*, he ſhall have a ſtone *doublet*. Does the raſcal think I am a *gooſe*? he has *cut out* work for himſelf. What, though my fortune is a little *overcaſt*, I am not *fine drawn*, as he is, a *cabbage-fed* blaggard. I've a good *bottom* Nobody can ſay I have not a *ſtitch* to my *back*, he may be ſharp as a *needle* if he will but he won't break the *thread* of my diſcourſe. It is well he *ſheared off*, or I would have *baiſted* the ſcoundrel.

A rich farmer's Son, who had been bred at the Univerſity, coming home to viſit his father and Mother, they being one night at ſupper on a couple of fowls, he told them that by *logic* and *arithmetic* he could prove thoſe two fowls to be three. Well let us hear, ſaid the old man. Why this cried the Scholar is one, and this, continued he, is two, two and one you know, make three. Since you have made it ſo well, anſwered the old man, your mother ſhall have the firſt fowl, I will have the ſecond, and the third you may keep yourſelf for your great learning.

ONE Iriſhman meeting another, aſked him what was become of their old friend Patric Murphy? Arrah, now dear honey, anſwered the other, poor Patty was condemned to be hang'd; but he ſaved his life by dying in priſon.

From the Worceſter Magazine.

Mr. Edatir.

I hop I ſhall ſee the 'Surgents quilled very ſoon aſ they wil not Let There be Any peas. i look Up on Them as a Peck of Ritches which Evry Good man Ort to diſpiſe. and doubt not they will be ,poliſhed very ſoon.

Pleas to put this in your next maggazine papir.

Not a mobb Mann,

Foreign Intelligenee.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 8.

ASIA has loſt one of her moſt monarchs by the death of the old Emperor of China, Kien-Long, an account of which arrived by a courier from the frontiers of that Empire. That Prince was remarkable for his mildneſs, his love of the fine arts, his well cultivated underſtanding for a Tartar, and for ſeveral works which he publiſhed in Chineſe and Tartarian verſe; he is alſo praiſed for his frugality, and particularly for his wonderful conſideration for that firſt of all arts, Agriculture. It was to the above Prince that Voltaire in his latter days addreſſed a moſt charming epiſtle.

VIENNA, Sept. 11.

The eleven officers of grenadiers who notwithſtanding the Emperor's ordinance, had been guilty of playing the game of Pharo while in the camp, are beſides being fined 300 ducats, removed into the company of ſuzileers, as a puniſhment.

LONDON, October 16.

The White Boys of Ireland keep up their courage undiſmayed either by the civil power or the military force that has been ſent againſt them. Why does not the government of that country liſten to their complaints and redreſs their wrongs, or correct their crimes and rectify their errors? If that is not done ſoon, it looks as if there would be neither law nor government there very long.

Oct. 9. When the late Frederick came to the crown, the number of his ſubjects amounted to 2,240,000, and now it exceeds ſix millions. Thoſe who have accuſed him of avarice may eaſily be confuted, by the following authentic circumſtance:—From the year 1772 to 1784, that is, within the ſpace of 12 years, the great and magnanimous Frederick diſtributed for the reward of merit, and the relief of his people, no leſs a ſum than forty ſeven millions of rix dollars, about eight millions ſterling.

Extract of a letter from Berlin, dated Sept. 16.

"We are aſſured that there was found in the late king's bureau a ſum of nine millions, and ſeven millions of crowns in bank notes, and upon which was a paper which was inſcribed thus, in his own hand writing:—"For the diſtreſſed part of my ſubjects."

Died at Homerton, laſt month: in the 82d year of his age, Iſrael Iſaacs, Eſq. the laſt of the body of merchants who, in 1746, advanced two millions of money to government at a day's notice.

Sept. 18. The King of Pruſſia, whoſe parſimony and rigid œconomy never allowed him to indulge his fancy in the gaudy ſplendor of other monarchs, uſed to ſend every year a ſnuff-box ſet in diamonds of about 5000 crowns value together with fifteen hundred pounds ſterling, to prince Henry as a new-years gift. He had likewiſe a ſervice of ſolid gold, which he never uſed but to celebrate his brother's birth day.

Oct. The Dutch republic appears to be convulſed through its whole internal frame, in every limb, in every joint and part of its government; the Stadtholder againſt the States-General; the States-General againſt one another; a majority of them againſt ſome of the Provincial States; and they, in their their turn, againſt ſome of their own towns, and the magiſtrates of theſe towns; while the whole populace is agitated with party rage in favour of ſome of theſe bodies and againſt others!—In ſhort a general confuſion prevails, and threatens ruin to many, if not the diſſolution of their famous union. He who would ſet all to rights, would not know where to begin or where to end. We know of but one thing that would re-unite the diſcordant parts of the confederation, and that is, the Spaniſh Monarch reſuming the ancient juriſdiction of his anceſtors, and endeavouring to enforce his authority over them. This would drive them to the exerciſe of their fundamental axiom, "Concordia res parvæ creſcunt." In the mean time, the King of Pruſſia cannot decently ſtand ſtill and ſee his brother in-law overwhelmed by a faction, without doing ſomething to reſcue him from impending calamity. This will in ſome meaſure ſhew the temper and metal of the man We hope our miniſters will have no hand in theſe Batavian quarrels; as they have thrown themſelves into the arms of the French, let the French heal their diviſions if they can. We are rather apt to think the French are the inſtigators of theſe feuds, animoſities and commotions.

LIVERPOOL, Auguſt 17.

The circumſtance of a harpoon being ſtruck into a whale in the ſouthern fiſhery, being found in it when taken by Cafco Bay men, in Davis's Straits, is doubtleſs very extraordinary. A circumſtance as ſingular happened a few years ago the truth of which is well known to many people in Whitehaven. Mr. Edward Keggan, many years maſter of a veſſel called the Martin, belonging to this port, loſt his watch off the banks of Newfoundland. About three years afterwards, a fiſh was taken off Cork, by another veſſel belonging to Whitehaven, which had a watch in its belly; on examining it, the maker's name was eaſily diſcovered, viz. Edward Steele, Whitehaven. It was accordingly brought there, and Mr. Steele, on turning to the number, aſcertained it to be Keggan's watch, which, after being buried under water ſo long a time; had emerged at that great diſtance.

American Intelligence.

PORTSMOUTH, Dec. 29.

The court-houſe in Plymouth, in the county of Grafton, was, on the evening of the 5th inſt. entirely conſumed by fire. The fire had arrived to ſuch a pitch before it was diſcovered, as rendered every effort to extinguiſh it abortive. It is ſuppoſed to have been purpoſely ſet on fire by ſome incendiaries who, it ſeems have taken this new expedient to vent their ſpleen againſt the court of juſtice.

CHARLESTOWN, January 5.

We are aſſured, that preparatory arrangements are now making in order to protect the Court of Common Pleas, which, agreeably to adjournment, is to ſit at Worceſter the 23d inſt.

BOSTON, January 7.

A gentleman from the county of Hampſhire, informs, that the night preceeding the day on which the court of common pleas was to ſet at Springfield the laſt week, the inſurgents, apprehenſive of the force that might have been aſſembled for its protection, ſtationed guards in order to make priſoners of the court, one of which poſted at the Great Ferry, actually detained in its cuſtody, *Abraham Burdank*, Eſq. of Weſt-Springfield, ſpecial juſtice of that court—who ſuffered much abuſe from

the insurgents, particularly from Elijah Day, one of their leaders.

Our informant further says, so averse were people to furnishing any assistance or shelter to the insurgents on their return from Leicester, that every individual of those who marched from Hampshire county were more or less frozen, and that numbers of them have since fallen sick, in consequence of the extreme chill their blood underwent during that rash expedition.---He also informs that so very destitute of cash were the whole body of the above insurgents, that Mr. Swan, a taverner, in Leicester, where they quartered while Shays was at Worcester, was obliged to take Day's and some others, *private notes of hand* for their subsistence.

PORTSMOUTH, Jan. 2.

The General Court of this state, on Thursday last, came to a resolution to comply with the requisitions of Congress. They have also voted to raise the troops apportioned to this state by Congress, as their quota of the federal regiment.

J. 9. A bill has passed in the house of delegates of the state of Maryland for an emission of bills of Credit—Yeas 37——Nays 25.

A letter from Taunton, of the 21st ult, says——" While I am writing, I am informed, that Mrs. T—— has made a piece of cloth for blanketing, out of the hair from the hides which her husband tans.—This is a laudable example of industry and frugality, and deserves imitation."

A letter from Portland, dated December 29, says, " Last monday a smart shock of an earth quake was felt at Adrosoggin river.

New-Haven, January 18.

It is with pleasure we inform the public, that a French gentleman, who some time since purchased a considerable plantation near the city of Philadelphia, and last April planted therein some vines as an experiment to ascertain how far the climate of that part of America was favourable for the culture of grapes has declared, that his plants are in as advanced a state at present, as they would have attained in three years in Campagne orBurgundy. So satisfied is he with the issue of this *coup d' essai*, that he means, the ensuing spring, to devote ten acres to a vineyard.

The Landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt has made a new regulation, viz. that all burial places shall be at a considerable distance from every city, town and even village, in his territories, and formed in a spacious airy situation. The graves are to be dug seven feet deep, and not to be opened under thirty years. This edict arises from the destruction produced by a pestilential fever which raged in the Landgrave's dominons, and which was said by the faculty to arise from the effluvia of bodies interred within the churhes.

A Paragraph having been inserted in the Connecticut Courant, relative to the adjournment of the County Court at Windham, Mr. Williams has caused the following eclaircissement *to be printed in the New-London paper.*

Mr. GREEN. 26 Dec. 1786.

I OBSERVED in your Gazette of the 22d taken from a Hartford paper, a very improper stating of the reasons for adjourning the COUNTY COURT at Windham, on the 2d Tuesday of Dec. instant, which I request may be corrected wherever inserted.

The facts were—the day of the court's sitting was the 12th instant, the day but one after that severe and distressing snow-storm of almost three day's continuance, by which the roads were filled with three or four feet deepth of snow, and the weather extremely cold: with great difficulty I got to the place, and found but one of the judges arrived. Two principal gentlemen of the bar, before the court was opened, moved to me that in their opinion it was not expedient for the court to proceed to business, nor practicable in that extremity of the season. And it was by them and others observed, that by means of the early severity of the weather. &c, the people of the country were uncommonly destitute of fire-wood, and in danger of suffering on that account and also by the scarcity of water for the cattle, and for grinding; that the roads were impassable &c, After waiting till near night, and no other judge arriving, the court was opened with the assistance of the two senior justices present, and the proposal of adjourning the court to the usual time in Februery was mentioned to the gentlemen of the bar present, for their opinion; they were divided in sentiment about it: the court was then consulted on the question; they mentioned the reasons in favour of adjourning, before hinted, and it would be distressing for parties to attend on these accounts, and that the penalties of the law would not induce witnesses to come; that procedings must be greatly embarrassed: that the actions now commenced were very few, and might without much inconvenience be referred to the usual time of adjournment, &c. and were unanimously of opinion in favour of it. Just before it took place one other of the judges came in, and was full in the same opinion.

I mentioned to the small audience present the opinion of the court, and added that it was also a time of great difficulty by the scarcity of money, and the necessity of paying the arrears of taxes, as well as private debts; that I believed the people were exerting themselves to their utmost for both purposes, and probably would settle many debts before the next court without further cost; and, as it then first struck my mind, I added, that the pressure of debts on the people of Massachusetts I supposed had a principal hand in exciting the tumults and confusions in that state. And the court was then adjourned to the usual time in February next.

The tumults in Massachusetts were by no means the reasons, or any part of them; and I was and am very far from thinking or saying that it was improper to hold courts in this state on those or any other accounts: nor did the existence of those troubles occur to my mind in the whole consideration, nor till the moment I mentioned it in the manner above stated: and I hold the proceedings of those insurgents in the utmost abhorrence; as I doubt not the good people of this state universally do.

WM. WILLIAMS.

BOSTON, Jan. 10. We hear that in consequence of the late premature adjournment of the Court of Common Pleas for Windham County, Mr. SHAYS, thinking it a symptom favourable to HIS cause, thought proper to make a tour into that state to beat up for volunteers—with what success is not mentioned.

AMUSEMENTS of WINTER.

From A Poem on the Happineſs of America.
(By Col. Humphreys.)

THEN doubling clouds the wintry ſkies deform,
And wrapt in vapour comes the roaring ſtorm,
With ſnows ſurcharg'd from tops of mountains falls,
Loads leafleſs trees and fills the whiten'd vales:
Then deſolation ſtrips the faded plains,
Then tyrant death o'er vegetation reigns,
The birds of heaven to other climes repair,
And deepening glooms invade the turbid air:
Nor then unjoyous winter's rigours come,
But find them happy and content with home;
Their gran'ries fill'd—the taſk of culture paſt—
Warm at their fire they hear the howling blaſt,
With patt'ring rain and ſnow, or driving ſleet,
Rave idly loud, and at their windows beat;
Safe from its rage, regardleſs of its roar.
In vain the tempeſt rattles at the door—
The tame brutes ſhelter'd, and the feather'd brood,
From them more piovident demand their food.;
'Tis then the time from hoarding cribs to feed
The ox laborious and the noble ſteed;
Tis then the time to tend the bleating fold,
To ſtrow with litter and to fence from cold;
The cattle fed—the fuel pil'd within—
At ſetting day the bliſsful hours begin.
'Tis then, ſole owner of his little cot,
The farmer feels his independent lot,
Hears with the crackling blaze that lights the wall,
The voice of gladneſs and of nature call,
Beholds his children play, their mother ſmile,
And taſtes with them the fruit of ſummer's toil.

From ſtormy Heav'ns the mantling clouds unroll'd,
The ſky is bright, the air ſerenely cold,
The keen north-weſt, that heaps the drifted ſnows,
For months entire o'er frozen regions blows;
Man braves his blaſt, his gelid breath inhales,
And feels more vig'rous as the froſt prevails:
Th' obſtructed path beneath the frequent tread,
Yields a ſmooth cryſtal to the flying ſteed.
'Tis then full oft, in arts of love untried,
The am'rous ſtripling courts his future bride;
And oft beneath the broad moon's paler day,
The village pairs aſcend the rapid ſleigh,
With jocund ſounds impel th' ardiven'd ſteed—
Say ye who know their joys, the lulling ſpeed,
At every bridge the tributary kiſs,
Can courtly balls exceed their ruſtic bliſs?

But diff'rent ages diff'rent joys inſpire,
Where friendly circles croud their ſocial fire;
For there the neighbours gath'ring round the hearth,
Indulge in tales, news, politicks, and mirth;
Nor need we fear th' exhauſted fund ſhould fail,
While garrulous old age prolongs the tale,
There ſome old warrior, grown a village ſage,
Whoſe locks are whiten'd with the froſts of age,
While life's low burning lamp renews its light,
With tales heroic ſhall beguile the night,
Shall tell of battles fought, of feats atchiev'd,
And ſufferings ne'er by human heart conceiv'd;
Shall tell th' adventures of his early life,
And bring to view the fields of mortal ſtrife,
What time the matin trump to battle ſings,
And on his ſteed the horſeman ſwiftly ſprings,
While down the line the drum, with thundering ſound,
Wakes the bold ſoldier ſlumbering on the ground,
Alarm'd, he ſtarts, then ſudden joins his band,
Who rang'd beneath the well known banner ſtand;
Then enſigns wave, and ſignal flags unfurl'd,
Bid one great ſoul pervade a moving world;
Then martial muſic's all-inſpiring breath,
With dulcet ſymphonies leads on to death,
Lights in each breaſt the living beam of fame,
Kindles the ſpark and fans the kindled flame;
Then meets the ſtedfaſt eye the ſplendid charms
Of prancing ſteeds, of plumed troops and arms,
Reflected ſun beams dazzling gild afar
The pride, the pomp, and circumſtance of war;
Then thick as hail ſtones from an angry ſky,
In vollied ſhowers the bolts of vengeance fly,
Unnumber'd [illegible] the air,
While ſwift deſcending, with a frightful glare,
The big bomb burſts—the fragments ſcatter'd round,
Beat down whole bands and pulverize the ground;
Then joins the cloſer fight on Hudſon's banks,
Troops ſtrive with troops, ranks bending preſs on ranks,
O'er ſlippery plains the ſtruggling legions reel,
Then livid lead and Bayonne's glittering ſteel,
With dark red wounds their mangled boſoms bore;
While furious courſers ſnorting foam and gore,
Bear wild their riders o'er the carnag'd plain,
And falling, roll them headlong on the ſlain.
To ranks conſum'd, another rank ſucceeds,
Freſh victims fall, afreſh the battle bleeds;
And nought of blood can ſtaunch the open'd ſluice,
'Till night o'erſhadowing brings a grateful truce.
Thus will the vet'ran tell the tale of wars,
Diſcloſe his breaſt to count his glorious ſcars;
In mute amazement hold the liſt'ning ſwains,
Make freezing horror creep through all their veins,
Or oft at freedom's name their ſouls inſpire
With patriot ardour and heroic fire.

¶¶ We have received a piece entitled American Antiquities No. 3; but it is evidently a ſpurious production——— When any one aſſumes to write under a particular title, we think he ought not to be interfered with.

SNUFF by the rock or leſs quantity to be ſold exceeding cheap, by
Alexander Forreſter,
CHURCH-STREET.

PURSUANT to the direction from the Court of Probate for the diſtrict of Danbury, all perſons who have any demands on the eſtate of Daniel Gregory late of Danbury deceaſ'd are notified to exhibit their claims to the ſubſcriber within ſeven months from this date, otherwiſe their accounts will not be allowed.
Danbury Dec. 14 1786. THOMAS GREGORY. Exr